

July 16, 1999

the Falls of Niagara—NYSAC has consistently and effectively promoted the best interests of all its members, whether rural, urban or suburban.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere pleasure to offer my congratulations and best wishes to the members and staff of NYSAC, whose professionalism and commitment have helped ensure the efficient and effective management and delivery of county services; and I ask that this House of Representatives join me in saluting NYSAC for a job well done, and extend our sincerest best wishes for continued success as they begin their second 75 years of advocacy and support for the counties of New York State.

KOJO ABUSUA BADU

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 16, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, Kojo Abusua Badu is truly a success story. Born in the independent, African State of Ghana, he immigrated to the United States and made admirable achievements on these shores.

He is currently President of Convenient Service Center and its sister company, E-Z Pay Inc., headquartered in Bedford Stuyvesant, with locations in Brownsville, Harlem and Queens. These two companies while providing important services in the community also employ approximately sixty individuals, coupled with a combined anticipated gross income over \$200 million for 1999.

Mr. Badu is also a partner in the Certified Public Accounting firm of Badu & Mahmood located in Manhattan. He was educated at New York University where he earned undergraduate degrees and a Master's Degree in Business Administration and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Mr. Badu is a widower with four children, two boys and two girls. He participates in various civic and social activities within his community.

I want to commend Mr. Kojo Badu for his important contributions to the Brooklyn community.

THE DIPLOMATIC FAIRNESS COMPENSATION RESOLUTION, H. CON. RES. 157

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 16, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Con. Res. 157, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that neither the United States, nor NATO, should reimburse the Chinese Government for the accidental damage of their embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia unless the United States is reimbursed for the damage of its government facilities in China.

The State Department has sent an official delegation to China to discuss reparation for

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the accidental bombing by the U.S./NATO forces of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on May 7, 1999. This is unacceptable. Let us not forget that the Chinese retaliated against our accidental bombing with government sanctioned violent protests against American facilities in China. We should not pay for the damages done to the Chinese embassy in Belgrade unless the Chinese government reimburses us for the damages they have done to our facilities in China, including the United States Embassy in Beijing.

The injustices that occurred in China on May 8–11 as a result of the protests that the Chinese government organized were substantial. The full costs of the damages have not yet been determined. Police officers in Beijing ushered protesters to within 25 feet of the walls of the United States embassy, enabling the protesters to pelt the walls with rocks and pieces of concrete. Our Ambassador, James Sasser, and 13 other staff members were trapped inside the embassy for three days because the Chinese government did not provide enough protection for them to leave the grounds. The Chinese government did not even supply them with food. In addition the Consul-General's residence in Chendu was burned to the ground and the Guangzhou consulate was set on fire.

In light of these unacceptable actions tolerated and promoted by the Government of China, the U.S. should not reimburse the Chinese Government for the accidental bombing of its embassy in Belgrade unless China reciprocates by paying the United States for the damages they inflicted upon our government's property.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 157 to ensure that the United States is treated fairly. I insert the full text of the resolution to be printed at this point in the RECORD.

H. CON. RES. 157

Whereas military forces of the United States acting in conjunction with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) during Operation Allied Force accidentally dropped at least three precision-guided bombs on the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on May 7, 1999;

Whereas on May 8, 1999, a joint statement by the United States Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) stated that NATO hit the Chinese embassy, located 200 yards from the Yugoslav Federal Directorate of Supply and Procurement, a weapons agency, because of errors in detecting the location of the weapons agency;

Whereas on May 11, 1999, the Washington Post cited a United States official who stated that the error of targeting the Chinese embassy went undetected because the address was checked against outdated maps and databases, which showed the location of the Chinese embassy before it moved in 1996;

Whereas apologies by the United States Government for the accidental bombing went unreported in China by the Chinese Government controlled press;

Whereas it is reported in the New York Times that on May 10, 1999, marchers were ushered by Chinese police officers to within 25 feet of the walls of the United States embassy in Beijing;

Whereas protesters pelted the embassy walls with rocks and pieces of concrete pried from the sidewalk of the embassy in full view of Chinese Government security forces;

Whereas demonstrators on May 8 through May 11, 1999, trapped the United States Ambassador, James Sasser, and 13 other staff members inside the United States embassy in Beijing, unable to leave because adequate protection was not provided by the Chinese Government;

Whereas the Chinese Government did not provide food for the ambassador and his staff;

Whereas the embassy building in Beijing was damaged with broken windows, broken signs, and paint-stains and cars on the embassy grounds were damaged;

Whereas 170,000 students demonstrated outside the Consul-General's residence in Chendu;

Whereas the Chinese Government security forces did not prevent the Consul-General's residence from being set afire and burned down;

Whereas the Chinese Government security forces did not prevent the consulate in Guangzhou from being set afire; and

Whereas protesters were not stopped by Chinese authorities from throwing rocks, pieces of pavement, molotov cocktails, gasoline bombs, paint, and other debris at American facilities throughout China: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That neither the United States, nor NATO, should reimburse the Chinese Government for the accidental damage of their embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia unless the United States is reimbursed for the damage of its government facilities in China.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 15, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2490) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes:

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Chairman, I include the following letter for printing in the RECORD:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,

Washington, DC, July 15, 1999.

Hon. WILLIAM J. COYNE,
Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. COYNE: As the House considers the Fiscal Year 2000 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations bill, which includes the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) budget, I want to urge your support for full funding for the IRS. Adequate funding for FY 2000 is critical to the success of the Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA), passed almost unanimously a year ago. As you know, that legislation established 71 new taxpayer rights provisions and mandated an entire new direction for the IRS.

I understand that on July 13, 1999, the Full Appropriations Committee approved an

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